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Defense Program Helps Resolve Domestic Problems

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has given his strong personal endorsement to the Department of Defense's Domestic Action Program.

The program is designed, through the use of the Department's extensive resources and human skills, to join other government agencies and private institutions in their efforts to overcome some of the serious domestic problems which face the nation today. By meeting this challenge, the Department will enhance its ability to provide total national security.

Secretary Laird pointed out, "this call to social consciousness will be accomplished without impairing our primary mission of military readiness." He emphasized, "It is my hope that as a result of this program, all Department of Defense personnel will come to consider the domestic action implications of their daily decisions as a matter of habit."

In April, Mr. Laird established a DoD Domestic Action Council, made up of high-level officials from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff and Military Services. This Council, headed by Roger T. Kelley, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, will insure that a widespread, coordinated approach is taken toward the Department's domestic action programs. It will work closely with President Nixon's Urban Affairs Council and other involved government and private sector agencies.

In outlining the aspects of the total program, Secretary Laird gave six general areas in which he said, "I believe the Department of Defense can do more toward resolving our domestic problems."

On the first, procurement, Mr. Laird said that DoD's annual purchases of approximately 40 billion dollars can be "effectively directed to produce auxiliary social and economic benefits. We are already setting aside portions of contracts to assist areas of concentrated unemployment."

Secretary Laird stressed that DoD has pioneered in insuring equal rights and opportunities for our servicemen, but "we cannot rest on our laurels. We must continue to make every effort to insure that all Defense personnel receive the full benefits which our society promises." He said the DoD should do business with only those committed to equal opportunity. "DoD's skills and experiences in this area should be used in ways that will accelerate the opportunities for members of minority groups."

In the manpower area, he said the greatest resource of DoD is its personnel, both military and civilian. "We must insure that any person who enters military service

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Blue Ribbon Panel to Study DoD Organization

Secretary of Defense Laird (left) and Mr. Fitzhugh

A "blue ribbon" panel to study the organization of the Department of Defense, its research and development programs and its procurement practices was announced June 30 by President Richard Nixon.

Gilbert W. Fitzhugh, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., was selected by President Nixon to be chairman of the panel.

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird asked for the panel shortly after taking office. At a Pentagon press conference he stated, "I believe that a review of the Defense Department's organization, the Defense De-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Blue Ribbon Panel to Study DoD Organization

(Continued from Page 1)

partment's procurement policies, the Defense Department's research and development activities is indeed very much needed in order to restore public confidence in the Department of Defense and the credibility of the Department of Defense."

Mr. Laird said the study will be the most comprehensive review of the Department of Defense ever undertaken since the Hoover Commission studies of 1947 and 1953. It will take about one year to complete and will have a budget of approximately $500,000.

During the study, the panel will have four-point charter:

1. The organization and management of the Department of Defense, including the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Defense Agencies and the Military Services, as it affects the Department's mission performance, decision making process, the command and control functions and facilities, and the coordination with other government departments and agencies with emphasis on the responsiveness to the requirements of the President and the Secretary of Defense.

2. Defense research and development efforts from the standpoints of mission fulfillments, costs, organization, time and interrelation with the scientific and industrial community.

3. Defense procurement policies and practices, particularly as they relate to costs, time and quality.

4. Such other matters as may be submitted to the panel from time to time by the Secretary of Defense.

It was emphasized that Mr. Fitzhugh was selected for the chairmanship of the panel, in part, because, "he had not had any involvement with the Department of Defense, and I felt that that was quite important," Mr. Laird said.

Mr. Fitzhugh resigned his positions on the board of directors of the Consolidated Edison Company, and the Chase Manhattan Bank. In addition he resigned from the Singer Company, which does some defense business.

Secretary Laird made it very clear that immediate decisions of the Defense Department would not be delayed pending recommendations by the panel. He said, "I don't want to use the panel as a means of postponing important decisions as far as the Department of Defense. We want this to be a very thorough and a conscientious study, and it will be, I am sure under the leadership of Chairman Fitzhugh. But I also want to make it clear that if there are necessary changes that should come about, we will not delay changes simply because we are having this study made."

Mr. Laird said there were many things that he was not satisfied with in the Department of Defense. "I am confident that the panel's recommendations will enable the Department of Defense to perform its national security mission better, and to save the taxpayer money by eliminating wasteful practices of the past."

When asked about his feelings about Vietnam and the Safeguard ABM system, Mr. Fitzhugh said, "our charter is to study the organization of the Department of Defense, and not to make recommendations as to national policies. What my personal opinion might be, I am going to try very hard for the next year to keep them out of our studies, because we are supposed to study how the Defense Department could best do what national policy determines it should do."

Air Force to Reduce Operations at Moron Air Base, Spain

The governments of Spain and the United States have announced plans for reduction of U.S. operations at Moron Air Base, a joint-use base located at Moron, Spain.

Beginning by December 1969, the base will be reduced to caretaker status (similar to the status of Zaragoza Air Base). U.S. air-sea rescue missions now performed from Moron AB can be accomplished from Torrejon Air Base, according to the Defense Department.

Officials said Moron AB will be maintained in readiness for U.S. operational use during emergencies.

When the reduction at Moron is complete, approximately 1600 U.S. military and 2100 civilians and dependents will be removed from Spain.

The U.S. also maintains a Navy base at Rota, Spain.

Change of Command—General Lemnitzer at microphone and General Goodpaster to his left during ceremony.

Gen. Goodpaster Succeeds Gen. Lemnitzer As SACEUR

General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR), handed over his command to General Andrew J. Goodpaster July 1 at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE).

Retiring after more than 51 years of military service, General Lemnitzer had held NATO's senior military command in Europe since January 1963, longest and perhaps most eventful period served by a SACEUR.

In his farewell remarks he said that now, for the first time in the history of alliances, NATO offers a defense system functioning effectively in peacetime, and prepared to carry out defensive missions should the need arise.

General Goodpaster, whose military career includes an assignment at SHAPE from 1950 to 1954, said SHAPE and Allied Command Europe exist so that freedom and peace may be "pursued undisturbed by outside interference or coercion behind the shield of security that is the result of our collective and unified efforts for defense.

"That collective security lies at the center of the Alliance's success for the past twenty years in deterring aggression against the NATO area," he said. "Under this principle and building upon mutual confidence and mutual respect, we are able to work together for our mutual benefit in the determination to remain free, to rise above those divisions which brought devastation in the past, and to refuse to give any openings for an aggressor to proceed against us one by one today."

Some 600 troops representing 14 NATO nations participated in the ceremony.

Notable among the distinguished guests, who included ambassadors to NATO and high-ranking military, were NATO Secretary General Manlio Brosio, Admiral Sir Nigel Henderson, Chairman of NATO's Military Committee, and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, widow of the first SACEUR.

Secretary of Defense Supports Military Leaders of Nation

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has sided with the military profession in what he said has been, "a steady barrage of criticism of the Defense Department, the military profession and the so-called military-industrial complex."

Speaking before the Armed Forces Staff College graduating class in Norfolk, Va., June 27, Secretary Laird said, "It is, as President Nixon said in his commencement address at the Air Force Academy, open season on the Armed Forces."

He mentioned that the Defense Department is criticized for waste, resulting particularly from loose management practices, and there are certainly instances in which this criticism has been justified.

"Most types of criticism, I am ready to listen to with patience and equanimity, but there is one type which I resent and reject," he said. "It is the blanket indictment of the character and the competence of the career military man."

Speaking of the nation's military leaders, Mr. Laird said, "They have not failed us yet. They are not failing us today in Vietnam despite obstacles that make this war extra-ordinarily difficult. And they will not fail us in the future.

"I believe that I can say with assurance that our nation must maintain great military strength as far as I can see in the future. If we have learned nothing else from history, we should have learned that weakness is not the way to peace.

"I can also say with assurance that a new isolationism is not the road to peace. We cannot stop the world of the late 20th Century and get off. We must seek, in concert with other nations, to establish international law and order with justice and freedom. And—lest I be misunderstood—I add that we don't have to be the world's policeman to do so.

"There is one other thing I can say with assurance. The tasks of military leadership in the future will be more complex and difficult, and the talent required to perform those tasks sucessfully will be of a higher order and greater variety than ever before."

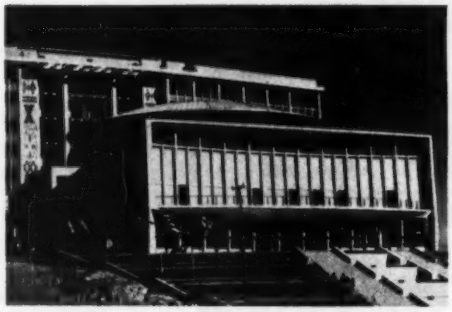
He said the range of talents required in the military leader today is infinitely broader and the emphasis is on brainpower and character. Giving some examples of this type of leader now in demand, Mr. Laird said, "We need military leaders who understand this complex world in which we live, the philosophies men live by, the leaders and people of other nations, their history, their customs, their aspirations, their problems.

"We need military leaders who understand the scientific revolution of recent years, the physics and mathematics and other sciences that have given us the power to relieve human misery or to destroy each other.

"We need military leaders who understand the techniques of managing bafflingly complex organizations."

President Nixon Salutes Anniversary

African Unity— The OAU



Africa Hall, meeting place for Organization of African Unity, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

When the Organization of African Unity celebrated its sixth anniversary on May 25, President Richard Nixon emphasized U.S. interest in the organization by attending an anniversary celebration held at an African embassy in Washington, D.C.

"While I do not know Africa as well as I would like to," Mr. Nixon said, "I have had the privilege of visiting more African countries than any man who has ever been President of the United States.

"What we all are privileged today to commemorate is the fact that people so diverse, so different, over this great [African] continent with 300 million people and all the potential for the future, are working in their different way toward the same goal—the unity which will avoid that destruction which comes from war, but also the diversity which will allow for the creative freedom which we all know leads to progress and prosperity."

The following description of the OAU is condensed from a new State Department pamphlet on the organization.

The Organization of African Unity was founded six years ago at a meeting of African states held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. On May 25, 1963, the representatives of 30 independent nations signed the OAU Charter. Today there are 41 members—all the independent African nations except the Republic of South Africa.

OAU principles, as expresed in the Organization's Charter, reflect the historical pan-African concerns for African unity and the political independence, economic advancement, and cultural cooperation of all African peoples.

The Charter also stipulates non-interference in members' internal affairs, respect for mutual sovereignty and territorial integrity, peaceful settlement of disputes, condemnation of political assassination or subversive activity against neighboring states, liberation of the remaining dependent areas in Africa, and non-alignment with respect to great-power blocs.

Enforcing Decisions

The OAU, unlike the United Nations, has no provision for sanctions to enforce its decisions. It depends upon persuasion rather than punishment to bring recalcitrant members to accept the resolutions passed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government or the Council of Ministers. In essence, therefore, the OAU seeks unity and cooperation through consensus.

Nonintervention and territorial integrity are principles which have become more entrenched with the passage of time. Africa's illogical and arbitrary boundaries, which have split tribal groups between or among neighboring countries, have caused many disputes. National stability is weakened by local loyalties which often outweigh a sense of national identity.

The OAU has consistently opposed interference in a member's internal affairs. Its advocacy of the territorial integrity of independent states was evident in its consideration of the Congo, of the several disputes involving Ghana, and, most recently, in the case of the Nigerian civil war when the Heads of State voted at both the 1967 and 1968 summit conferences that a solution should be found within the framework of a unitary Nigeria.

Operation and Accomplishments

The OAU's major accomplishments have concerned the prevention or settlement of disputes. It has assisted in the amelioration or settlement of border or other disputes involving the following members: Algeria-Morocco; Soma-

lia-Ethiopia-Kenya; Rwanda-Burundi; Sudan-Chad; Congo (Kinshasa)-Congo (Brazzaville)-Burundi-Rwanda.

The OAU has also helped member governments to cope with internal crises. A 1964 extraordinary Council of Ministers meeting considered the request of the Tanzanian Government for help in maintaining internal order and approved the dispatch of Nigerian forces to Tanzania.

In the decolonization of Africa, OAU resolutions on southern African questions have advocated independence for the Portuguese territories, urged members' economic and political action against South Africa to end **apartheid** (statutory racial segregation), and sought to bring pressure on the United Kingdom to end the Ian Smith regime in Southern Rhodesia.

OAU actions in the economic field have emphasized coordinated research and expanded cooperation among members. At the same time, the OAU has worked in the political field to establish the climate of confidence and solidarity necessary for expanded economic and technical cooperation.

The OAU has only limited financial resources to operate its programs. Its major role is to make policy decisions which will be reflected in the development programs of African national governments, of African subregional organizations, and of the international donors who have assistance programs in Africa.

U.S. Policy

The United States has consistently supported the Organization of African Unity, although it is not a member and has no voice in its operation.

The OAU's goals of a united, peaceful, and developing Africa are very much in the interests of the United States and the world community. It is clearly in the U.S. interest that Africans should develop the institutions to solve their own problems—particularly in the area of peacekeeping. It is also in our interest that Africa develop regional economic institutions so that the external assistance so urgently needed from both private and governmental sources can be used most efficiently.

DoD Accelerates Program to Help Resolve Domestic Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

is better prepared to serve society and has the essential skills to attain personal accomplishment when he leaves service than when he enters the military." He mentioned Project Transition which will provide 60,000 departing servicemen this year with needed civilian skills, and Project Value, which is aimed at providing gainful permanent employment in Defense installations for over 5,600 disadvantaged youths. Training costs and salaries for nine months of training for the youngsters in Project Value, are paid for by the Labor Department.

Transfer of knowledge is an area which Mr. Laird said: "The Department of Defense has a remarkable history of developing technological advances and transferring knowledge to the civilian sector. We plan to find better methods to insure that Defense advances rapidly find use in the civilian economy." He added that immediately after suggesting this before the Urban Affairs Council that Doctors Daniel P. Moynihan and Lee A. DuBridge formed a Federal Council for Science and Technology Study Group to investigate specific opportunities for joint sponsorship of research activities by DoD and Domestic Agencies. A number of studies have already been begun.

He brought out that DoD has vast resources in facilities and equipment, and that they should be used to the maximum extent practicable. When they are not employed in their primary military mission, it is desirable to consider using them for approved Domestic Action programs. "We need to insure that when bases are closed or relocated and when equipment is declared surplus, that the economic benefits of such actions are fully realized," he emphasized.

Commenting on the last of the six areas, community relations, he said it is essential for the military and civilian personnel of Defense to become actively involved in contributing to a better society. "I have asked our military commanders to assist Mayors' Youth Councils and similar groups in providing facilities and assistance in support of their youth programs—again insuring that these actions do not interfere with our primary military missions."

In other general guidelines, he said that only those activities should be undertaken that can be accomplished more effectively or efficiently by DoD, by reason of its experience and resources, than by another agency. Also, that wherever possible, activities should be structured to provide measurable benefits within specific time limits.

The Secretary specified that most Domestic Action programs that are undertaken can be performed with the resources regularly available within DoD. Programs that will provide unique or substantial benefits, and whose scope requires special legislation or budgetary consideration, will be reviewed at the Department of Defense level by the Domestic Action Council and the Secretary.

Secretary Laird emphasized that the Defense Department's approach to this responsibility will be made with deepest concern for the taxpayers of the nation. "I assure you that I will not permit Defense to make any greater demand on them than is required by the Department's primary responsibility—providing for the security of the nation. When I envisage a more active role for the Defense Department in meeting the problems of our society, I am not proposing a bigger Defense budget. On the contrary, I plan to get double duty from the dollars allocated for defense."

Chairman Kelley already has held several meetings of his group and has asked various DoD offices to evaluate proposals made to the Council, report to the Council on their feasibility, and recommend ways for the Council to proceed with implementation. The Council plans frequent meetings to examine Domestic Action proposals and monitor the implemen-

(Continued on Next Page)

COUNCIL MEETING—Attending a meeting of the Domestic Action Council are, clockwise, beginning with Chairman Roger T. Kelley at head of table, Daniel Z. Henkin, Norman Bitterman, Colonel John E. Dienz, John Malloy, David Lambert, Robert Owens, Captain John Vittone, John C. Broger, Ted Hayward, Rear Admiral P. W. Jackson, Frank Bartimo, James D. Hittle, Robert C. Moot and Arthur W. Allen Jr.

tation of authorized Domestic Action Programs.

Secretary Kelley announced June 30 that military commanders of bases in the United States have been given the "green light" to use their manpower and resources in improvement of "ghettos" and in other community projects. He said such projects could be undertaken with military and civilian volunteers or with on-duty personnel and facilities when they are not being used for military purposes.

It was emphasized that while the impetus will be provided from the Pentagon, the initiative of local base commanders is crucially important to the Program's success. They must determine how to best take part in the domestic programs of the Department of Defense and must prepare the detailed programs for their installations. The Secretary recognizes that the key to success of Domestic Action activities is the "initiative and strong sense of purpose," developed at the local command level.

One possible area for participation is the civilian use of "physical installations" when such installations are not being employed in their primary military mission. This would include such things as equipment, swimming pools, gymnasiums, camp grounds and training facilities.

EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS—Commander Charles R. Stephan (left), Commanding Officer, USS Duncan, and Commander Russell F. Wilson (second from right), Commanding Officer, USS Hopewell, on board the Hopewell in San Diego, present ship's plaque to Mayor Frank Curran of San Diego, as RAdm. Herbert H. Anderson, Commander Cruiser-Destroyer Flotilla 11, looks on. This was the final episode in exchange of greetings between the Mayor of San Diego and the Mayors of Townsville and Newcastle in Australia.

Council Members

Members of the Domestic Action Council are: Secretary Kelley, chairman; Robert C. Moot, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Comptroller; Barry J. Shillito, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Logistics; Daniel Z. Henkin, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs; Dr. John L. McLucas, Under Secretary of the Air Force; James D. Hittle, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Manpower and Reserve Affairs; Frank A. Bartimo, Assistant General Counsel for Manpower and Reserve Affairs; Gardiner L. Tucker, Acting Deputy Director, Directorate of Defense Research and Engineering; RAdm. P. W. Jackson, Director, J-1, Joint Chiefs of Staff; and William K. Brehm, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs.

In sharing military knowledge with other government agencies and private groups, Mr. Kelley gave the example of the proposed DoD research project to improve military hospitals and outpatient clinics. This program is oriented toward improving the efficiency of delivery of health services to the military population. DoD anticipates that many civilian hospitals could benefit from the military research efforts by spin-off of concepts and equipment developed through this program. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has participated closely in the design of this research project to insure that civilian benefits are realized.

Mr. Kelley cited two recent projects which local commanders have initiated in the Domestic Action program. Off-duty military and civilian personnel at Robins Air Force Base, Ga., recently helped with a "spruce up" project in Macon, Ga. In the Washington, D. C. area, the Army is providing a number of men skilled in building trades to help train local disadvantaged youngsters to rehabilitate a number of run-down houses which belong to the District's Public Housing Authority.

In giving his endorsement to the program, Mr. Laird said: "I ask that each of you not only lend your continued support, but actively participate in the direction of this effort. This cooperation may take various forms. It may be in support of activities that draw upon the voluntary donation of off-duty time or the contribution of special talents of our military and civilian personnel. It may take the form of providing activities which draw upon the special capabilities of DoD to include those related to systems and management. Also, activities which interact with other Federal agencies may be viewed with the idea of supporting the Domestic Action program."

Mr. Kelley added that all the actions we have taken to date "get the Domestic Action program off the launching pad. The results rely on the enthusiasm and leadership of a lot of people."

DoD Budget Includes Request For 4,800 New Housing Units

Testifying before the House Armed Services Committee on June 30, Perry J. Fliakas, Director of Construction, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), emphasized that the Department of Defense continues to be concerned about the housing needs of the serviceman and "will continue to develop and recommend programs which will satisfy those needs."

Outlining some of the programs for Fiscal Year 1970, Mr. Fliakas said, "We fully recognize how important adequate housing is to career motivation and you may be assured that our efforts will be directed toward making the military service as attractive a career as possible."

He added, "At the same time, we are mindful that we must do this in the most economical fashion possible."

Mr. Fliakas said that the FY 70 program contains a request for construction of 4,800 new units, "which is higher than last year's program, but still does not measure up to what we had hoped to bring before the Committee each year.

"We feel that our FY 1970 program is austere but reasonable, and will, to some extent, alleviate shortages of suitable housing in several of the most pressing areas."

He told the committee that the authorization for appropriations being requested is $130,733,000 for the construction phase and $563,685,000 for the operation and maintenance portion for a total program of $694,418,000.

In addition to the new units, Mr. Fliakas said that it is proposed to move 444 relocatables from three installations which have been closed or will be closing in the immediate future. These will be moved to new sites where there are continuing needs for additional housing.

Speaking on the composition of this year's program, he said, "We have always made every effort to take care of those we believed need the most help. These are, of course, the enlisted personnel and the junior officers, for it is these groups who can least afford to pay the rentals for private housing which are often necessary to obtain adequate accommodations.

"In this year's program, 80 percent of the new units is planned for enlisted occupancy and 11.1 percent is for junior officers. As another overview of our program, 75 percent of the new units will be 3 and 4 bedroom units which are the most difficult to find in the private rental market at prices within reach of the military family."

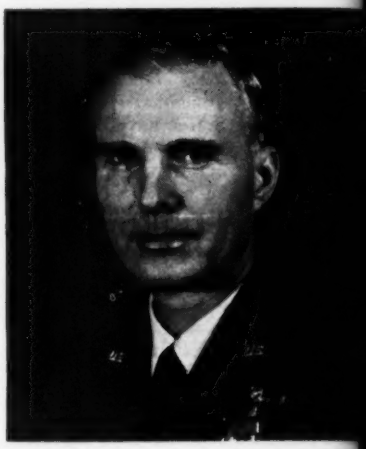
Slight Increase in Strength of Armed Forces

Total numerical strength of the Armed Forces during May showed a slight increase, according to Department of Defense figures released June 30.

On April 30, 1969, there was a combined strength of 3,464,752. Preliminary reports on May 31, showed a strength of 3,459,691, an increase of 5,061 military members.

May strength figures for each service, with month-ago and year-ago figures for comparison are:

	May 31, 1969	April 30, 1969	May 31, 1968
Total DOD	3,459,691	3,464,752	3,518,096
Army	1,513,050	1,514,412	1,552,816
Navy	773,198	767,198	757,788
Marine Corps	309,477	313,479	302,539
Air Force	863,966	869,663	904,953



CHIEF OF STAFF—Maj. Gen. John B. Henry, USAF, assumes his new post as Chief of Staff of the U.S. Southern Command at Quarry Heights, Canal Zone, this month. He has been Director of the Inter-American Defense College at Ft. McNair, Washington, D.C.

Ship Position-Keeping System Tested by Navy

The first automatic acoustic dynamic position-keeping system, which will give the Navy a precision tool for oceanographic research, has successfully completed two years of testing on the Navy's research ship Mission Capistrano.

The new system, which permits the ship to hold its position for an extended length of time during periods of strong gusty winds and high seas, was tested during Project Artemis, a long-range research program conducted by the Office of Naval Research.

The system utilizes two 1250 horsepower electric propulsion units which are fed commands by a computer to correct both the ship's position and heading.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

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